

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF
CRICKLADE AND WOOSTON PARISH



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
and
SENIOR SANITARY
INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1950.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
of
CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT.

THE
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MEDICAL OFFICER
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REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1950.

CONTENTS

	<u>Page 1</u>
Contents	1
Introductory letter	2
Public Health Officers of the Authority . . .	3
General Statistics	4
Extracts from Vital Statistics	4
Live Births	4
Still Births	4
Deaths	5
Causes of Deaths	5
Infant Mortality	5
Deaths from Cancer	6
General Provision of the Health Services for the Area	6
Prevalence and Control of Infectious Diseases	7
Infectious Diseases: Distribution according to Age and Sex	7
Infectious Diseases: Distribution according to Parish	8
Food Poisoning Outbreaks	8
Tuberculosis	9
Tuberculosis, New Cases and Deaths	9
Housing of Tuberculosis Patients	10
Diphtheria Immunization	10
Vaccination	11
National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47	11

To: The Chairman and Members of the Cricklade and
Wootton Bassett Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

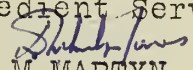
I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1950, which has been prepared on the lines suggested in the Ministry of Health Circular 112/50. The completion of this Report has been delayed owing to the necessity of awaiting the receipt of certain statistical information from the Registrar General.

During the year, the District remained free from serious epidemics, and the high standard of health which has been enjoyed by the people of the District for a number of years was maintained.

Preventative Medicine and the work of the Public Health Department cannot be measured in easily defined terms, but is reflected in the large amount of routine work which has to be done in order to maintain the standards already achieved. There is still much to be done, however, especially in determining the cause, method of spread, and control of many diseases, such as we have with Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever, and in educating the public to a higher standard of personal and public hygiene, which would eliminate a large amount of unnecessary sickness and reduce the heavy bill for Hospitals and sickness benefits, and increase the National output. At the moment, the cost of the whole of the Local Authority Health Services - excluding the Ambulance Service - is less than the cost of the medicine alone supplied through the National Health Service, while only about 1.5% of the total expenditure on Health Services is for direct preventive work.

It is hoped that the value of Preventative Medicine will be realised before the efficiency of the service drops severely through lack of public interest and adequate funds.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,


D.M. MARTYN JONES.



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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Dr.D.M.Martyn Jones, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H., who is also Medical Officer
of Health to the Highworth Rural District
Council, Assistant County Medical Officer of
Health, and Assistant School Medical Officer
for the Wiltshire County Council.

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR AND HOUSING OFFICER.

C.E.James, C.S.I.B., Cert.Meat and Foods, M.S.I.A.

ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTOR.

T.L.Cox, C.S.I.B., Cert.Meat and Foods, M.S.I.A.

UNQUALIFIED ASSISTANT TO SANITARY INSPECTORS.

S.Moreland.

RODENT OPERATOR.

W.K.Lewis.

CLERICAL STAFF

Miss R.M.E.Brown.

Miss S.E.Newman (appointed in conjunction with
the Wiltshire County Council and the Highworth
Rural District Council).

CHANGES IN STAFF, etc.

In July, 1950, the Department of the Medical
Officer of Health was transferred to 19 Bath Road,
Swindon, where Office accommodation and Clerical
Assistance were provided, in conjunction with the
Wiltshire County Council and the Highworth Rural
District Council. The Sanitary Inspector's Depart-
ment remained at the Council Offices, Wootton Bassett.

Mr.R.D.C.Keene resigned in February, 1950, to
take up the teaching profession. He was succeeded
by Mr.S.Moreland in February, 1950.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of the District	...	...	...	...	45,911 acres
Number of Parishes	...	...	...	...	14
Estimated Population (including service personnel)	...	...	...	...	14,930
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	3,717
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£68,981
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	£281

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS

Births	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	119	126	245
Illegitimate	7	5	12
Total No. of Live Births	126	131	257

Birth Rate for the District	...	...	17.2
Comparative figure for England and Wales			15.8
Comparability Factor for the District			1.07

STILL BIRTHS

Births	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total No. of Still Births	-	1	1

DEATHS

Total number of Deaths in the Area ...	142
Local Death Rate per 1,000 population ...	9.5
Comparative figure for England and Wales ...	11.6
Comparability factor for the District ...	1.07

CAUSES OF DEATHS.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Tuberculosis (respiratory) ...	1	2
Tuberculosis (other) ...	1	-
Malignant neoplasm; stomach ...	4	2
lung, bronchus ...	2	-
breast ...	-	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	4	8
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	1	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	10	19
Coronary disease, Angina ...	14	10
Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	3	1
Other Heart Disease ...	5	9
Other circulatory disease ...	6	1
Influenza ...	-	2
Pneumonia ...	-	1
Bronchitis ...	1	4
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	1	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	1	-
Congenital malformations ...	2	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	8	8
Motor vehicle accidents ...	2	-
All other accidents ...	3	-
Total, all causes ...	69	73

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:

Births	Female	Male	Total
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	2	2	4

INFANT MORTALITY RATE, i.e.

Number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births ...	15.5
Comparative figure for England and Wales ...	29.8

Age years	Site				Total
	Lungs	Stomach	Breast	Other	
40 - 50	-	-	-	2	2
51 - 60	2	-	2	2	6
61 - 70	-	1	-	-	1
71 - 80	-	4	1	4	9
81 - 90	-	1	1	4	6
Total	2	6	4	12	24

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Swindon Area Pathological Laboratory of the Oxford Regional Hospital Board undertakes all bacteriological and pathological examinations for the District.

The presence of this laboratory and its experienced staff within easy reach is of great assistance to us, and their willing co-operation and advice is very much appreciated.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

The Oxford Regional Hospital Board is responsible for Hospital facilities in this District.

The main general Hospitals for the Area are situated at Stratton St. Margaret in the Highworth Rural District, and in Swindon.

Cases of common infectious diseases can be treated at the Isolation Hospital situated in Swindon.

The nearest Isolation Hospital for Smallpox cases is situated at Reading. Arrangements for admission of suspected cases are made by contacting the Secretary of the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading.

OTHER HEALTH SERVICES.

The arrangements for the following Health Services operating in the District are made by the County Health Committee:

- Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and young children.
- Domiciliary midwifery.
- Health Visiting.
- Home Nursing.
- Arrangements for vaccination and immunization.
- Ambulances and Ambulance cars.
- Domestic Helps.
- Arrangements under Part III of the National Health Service Act, for the prevention of illness, care and after care, and for health education.
- Mental Health Service.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the incidence of Infectious Diseases during the year 1950 as compared with 1948 and 1949.

Disease	1948	1949	1950
Scarlet Fever	7	4	29
Whooping Cough	24	21	21
Diphtheria	3	-	-
Measles	87	154	12
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	1
(non-paralytic).			
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	54	3
Erysipelas	1	2	1
Malaria	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	14	6	3
Total:	138	241	73

The distribution of the cases according to age and Parish is shown in the following tables:

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO AGE.

Disease	Under 1 year	1 - 5 years	5 - 15 years	15 - 25 years	25 - 45 years	45 - 65 years	over 65	Unknown	Total
Measles	-	8	3	1	-	-	-	-	12
Pneumonia	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3
Whooping Cough	2	9	10	-	-	-	-	-	21
Scarlet Fever	-	9	18	2	-	-	-	-	29
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3
Poliomyelitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total:	3	28	32	5	2	2	-	1	73

DISTRIBUTION IN PARISHES.

PARISH	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Erysipelas	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Poliomyelitis	Total
Ashton Keynes	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Braydon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broad Town	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Clyffe Pypard	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cricklade	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Latton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leigh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lydiard Millicent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lydiard Tregoze	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lyneham	2	-	1	16	3	-	-	-	1	-	23
Marston Meysey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tockenham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wootton Bassett	25	-	2	4	-	-	1	2	2	1	37
Total:	29	-	12	21	3	1	1	2	3	1	73

These figures do not represent the total number of cases of Infectious Diseases that have occurred, but those which were notified to the Local Authority in accordance with the Public Health Act, 1936.

I am pleased to report increasing co-operation in the notification of Infectious Diseases. It is not generally understood, however, that the head of the family to which the patient belongs, or the nearest relative, has a duty under the Act to notify the occurrence of Infectious Disease to the Medical Officer of Health, this matter being usually left to the General Practitioner seeing the case.

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS.

There was no major outbreak of food poisoning during 1950. A small outbreak, limited to one family, was investigated during the year, with the aid of the Swindon Area Pathological Laboratory. The source of the outbreak was traced to cream buns which were purchased in another area and which were found to be contaminated with *Staphylococcus Aureus* organisms.

The matter was reported to the Medical Officer of Health for the District in which the Bakery was situated, and on inspection the Bakery was found to be very unsatisfactory. One employee had recently had a septic cut on her finger.

A few other suspected cases of mild food poisoning were investigated during the year, but the diagnoses were not confirmed.

During the year use was made of the services provided by the Central Office of Information to provide film displays and lectures on Food Hygiene at Cricklade (Town Hall), Wootton Bassett (United Dairies Creamery), and Latton (C.W.S. Creamery). The willing co-operation of the managements of the two Dairies and the local Women's Institutes in arranging these talks is much appreciated.

Another step taken during the year to improve the standards of hygiene in our food-handling establishments was the making by this Authority of new Bye-Laws relating to Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food, and Sale of Food in the open air.

Every Food-handling Establishment has been provided with a copy of these Bye-Laws, and inspections are being made to ensure that they are being complied with.

TUBERCULOSIS.

It is pleasing to report that the number of new cases of Tuberculosis reported during the year were again very few indeed (9). This compares very favourably with previous years.

New cases during -

1950	...	...	9
1949	...	...	12
1948	...	...	17
1947	...	...	10

, Distribution of new cases and deaths according to age and sex is as follows:

Age	New cases Male	Male Deaths	New Cases Female	Female Deaths	Total	
					New cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	1	-	1	-
5 - 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 years	-	-	1	1	1	1
25 - 35 years	1	-	-	-	1	-
35 - 45 years	2	1	-	1	2	2
45 - 55 years	1	1	1	-	2	1
55 - 65 years	1	-	-	-	1	-
65 over	1	-	-	-	1	-
Total:	6	2	3	2	9	4

A survey of the Tuberculosis Register revealed that since 1920, 494 original entries had been made. Of these 109 persons are known to have died, 89 are known to have recovered, while 99 still require supervision or treatment. Of the remainder many **have left** the District, and a few were receiving no treatment.

HOUSING OF TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS.

During the year three cases were referred by the Chest Physician for consideration for re-housing. These cases are classified as follows:

Certificate No.1. Sputum positive cases where re-housing is considered urgent for the prevention of infection.

Certificate No.2. Where better housing would be desirable in order to improve and maintain the patient's health.

Certificate No.3. Where improved housing would be beneficial but is not an urgent matter.

The following is a summary of the cases dealt with during the year -

Type of case	No. cases referred	No. cases rehoused.
Certificate No.1	2	2
Certificate No.2	1	1
Certificate No.3	-	-
Total:	3	3

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION

Diphtheria Immunization is carried out systematically throughout the District by General Practitioners, and by County Medical Officers in homes, Nurseries, Welfare Centres and Schools.

The following table shows the number of children immunized during the year, and it will be seen that although approximately 82% of the children between the ages of 5 and 14 years have been immunized, only 47% of the younger children have thus been protected against Diphtheria.

Diphtheria Immunization was suspended for a while during the summer owing to the prevalence of Poliomyelitis in neighbouring districts, and this no doubt accounts in part for the low figure, but every effort must be made to increase this figure in 1951.

Number of children up to 5 years of age who completed a full course of immunization during 1950	...	...	...	141
Number of children between 5 - 14 years of age				289
Total immunized population at 31.12.1950 -				
Up to 5 years of age	...	...	...	630
5 - 14 years of age	...	...	...	1724
Estimated child population at mid 1950 -				
Up to 5 years of age	...	...	...	1336
5 - 14 years of age	...	...	...	2105

VACCINATION.

The National Health Service Act repealed the provisions for the compulsory vaccination of children and the appointment of Public Vaccinators.

Vaccination is now only done by the General Practitioners, upon request by the parent, and during 1950 only 11.2% of children born during the year were thus protected against Smallpox. This is a slight improvement over 1949, but is still most unsatisfactory.

With the development of air transport on a large scale, the risk of Smallpox being brought into the country undetected is increased enormously, and the likelihood of Smallpox epidemics correspondingly increased. This fact is obviously still not appreciated by the public, and their consciences are lulled by the insidious and fallacious propaganda of the anti-vaccination Societies.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Section 47. Removal to suitable premises of Persons in need of care and attention.

During the year several cases were investigated and dealt with, but it gives me pleasure to report that it was not found necessary to obtain a Court Order for the removal of any persons against their will from their homes.

It is felt that this step is one that should only be considered after all the assistance that can be given by Home Helps, District Nurses, National Assistance Officers, and Welfare Officers, etc., has failed to provide the care and attention needed, and it is felt that there is a need for more co-ordination of these services which are available to assist the aged and infirm.

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR 1950.

Contents

Paragraph

HOUSING

Erection of houses	...	...	...	...	1
Inspection of houses	...	...	...	...	2
Remedy of defects	...	...	...	...	3
Action under Statutory Powers	...	...	...	...	4
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	5
Housing applications	...	...	...	...	6
Provision of Council Houses	...	...	...	...	7
Temporary dwellings	...	...	...	...	8
Rural Housing Survey	...	...	...	...	9

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

Nuisances	...	...	...	...	10
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	11

WATER SUPPLIES

Sources	...	...	...	...	12
Storage	...	...	...	...	13
Distribution	...	...	...	...	14
Analyses	...	...	...	...	15
Houses and population supplied from public mains	...	...	...	...	16
Houses and population supplied from private mains	...	...	...	...	17
Temporary dwellings and population supplied from public mains	...	...	...	...	18
Totals, percentages, etc.	...	...	...	...	19

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949	...	...	...	...	20
Milk (Special Designation)(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949	...	...	...	...	21
Milk (Special Designation)(Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949	...	...	...	...	22
Meat	...	...	...	...	23
Tuberculosis in Calves	...	...	...	...	24
Casualty killing	...	...	...	...	25
Slaughter of Animals Act	...	...	...	...	26
Other Foods	...	...	...	...	27
Ice cream	...	...	...	...	28
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	29
Licensed Houses	...	...	...	...	30
Registration of Premises (Section 14)	...	...	...	...	31
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	32

KNACKERS YARDS	...	...	...	...	33
----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

FACTORIES ACT, 1937	...	...	...	...	34
---------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

INFECTIOUS DISEASES	...	...	...	...	35
---------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

TENTS, VANS and SHEDS	...	...	...	...	36
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

SMOKE ABATEMENT	...	...	...	...	37
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE	...	...	...	...	38
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Refuse collection and disposal	39
Salvage 	40
Refuse and salvage collection and disposal costs 	41
Rats and Mice - Infestation Order and The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 	42
Building Licencing 	43
Other matters 	44
National Assistance Act, 1948 	45
Tabular summary of inspections made during the year 1950 	46

Council Offices,
Wootton Bassett,
Wilts.

18th July, 1951.

To: Dr.D.M.Martyn-Jones,
Medical Officer of Health,
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett
Rural District Council.

Sir,

I beg to submit my Annual Report, dealing with the work carried out in the Public Health Department for the year ended 31st December, 1950.

HOUSING

1. Number of new houses erected during the year.

(a) By the Local Authority	...	...	54
(b) By other bodies or persons	...	...	29
(includes alteration of buildings into dwellings.)			

2. Inspection of houses.

(a) Number of houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health and Housing Acts	...	...	...	33
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	246
(c) Number of houses found to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	8
(d) Number of houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	23

3. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority	...	...	17
--	-----	-----	----

4. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(i) Proceedings under Public Health and Housing Acts.

(a) Number of houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	15
(b) Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:				
(i) By owners	...	...	...	11
(ii) By the Local Authority in default of owners				nil

(ii) Proceedings under Sec.11 Housing Act, 1936.

(a) Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
(b) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
(c) Number of houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted	4

5. Housing Act, 1936 - Overcrowding.

Number of overcrowding cases discovered in 1950	4
Number of cases of overcrowding brought forward from 1949	10
Number of overcrowding cases unabated in 1950	11
Number of overcrowding cases abated during the year	3

The 3 overcrowded cases were abated by re-housing the families in Council Houses.

6. Housing Applications.

The number of interviews with applicants for Council Houses and letters received re applications during the year were again numerous. Investigations into the housing conditions of every applicant residing in the district were carried out and checks made on the information given on the application forms. The names and addresses and all essential details are entered in a Housing Register.

Prior to October, 1950, applications for Council Houses were accepted from any person, irrespective of where they lived. In October, the Council resolved that unless the applicant is working in the district, or has resided in the district for at least 12 months immediately prior to the date of application, the application shall not be accepted, provided that although the application is not in accordance with the requirements, the Senior Sanitary Inspector shall bring any application which he is of opinion should be accepted, to the notice of the Housing Committee, who shall accept or reject the said application.

There has been a considerable reduction in the number of applicants for Council Houses during 1950.

HOUSING APPLICATIONS TO 31/12/1950.

PARISH	No. of		No. of applicants who are tenants of			No. of applicants who are overcrowded.
	appli-cants	Applica-tions	houses	rooms	huts	
Ashton Keynes	35	38	4	21	10	
Braydon			nil			
Broad Town	25	29	14	10	1	1
Cricklade	75	85	18	22	35	2
Clyffe Pypard	5	9	3	2	-	-
Latton	7	13	4	3	-	-
Leigh	7	15	-	6	1	-
Lydiard						
Millicent	30	34	10	17	3	-
Lydiard						
Tregoze	5	8	3	1	1	-
Lyneham	31	34	17	14	-	1
Marston						
Meysey	8	8	3	5	-	-
Purton	86	114	33	43	10	1
Tockenham	3	5	1	2	-	-
Wootton						
Bassett	177	244	91	75	11	6
Any Parish	2	2	-	1	1	-
	496	638	201	222	73	11
Year ended 31/12/1949	570	699	241	273	56	15

It will be noted that there are more applications than applicants. This is due to the fact that a number of applicants have applied for houses in more than one Parish.

No. of visits and inquiries re housing applications 377

7. Provision of new houses.

54 houses were erected by the Local Authority and were occupied during the year, as follows:

<u>Erected at</u>	<u>Traditional</u>	<u>Airey</u>
Broad Town	-	8
Leigh	-	14
Wootton Bassett	32	-
	<u>32</u>	<u>22</u>

All Council Houses were 3 bedroomed houses. The Broad Town and Leigh houses were drained to sewage installations, built especially for the sites, but the Wootton Bassett houses were connected to existing sewers.

29 houses were provided by private enterprise, 11 of these being provided by the conversion of buildings not previously used for human habitation, into houses and bungalows, and by altering a large house into two dwellings.

On 31st December, 1950, the Local Authority had erected 234 post-war houses, and the total number of Council Houses was 586.

PARISHES	Total No. of houses.	No. of Council Houses	% of houses owned by Local Authority.	No. of post-war Council Houses.
Ashton Keynes	264	32	12.1	14
Braydon	17	-	-	-
Broad Town	145	36	24.8	20
Clyffe Pypard	118	16	13.6	2
Cricklade	426	42	9.9	12
Latton	124	13	10.5	9
Leigh	88	24	27.3	14
Lydiard Millicent	247	36	14.6	6
Lydiard Tregoze	150	20	13.3	8
Lynham	265	40	15.1	-
Marston Meysey	63	12	19.0	6
Purton	778	131	16.8	47
Tockenham	37	-	-	-
Wootton Bassett	995	184	18.5	96
	3717	586	15.8	234

On December 31st, 1950, there was one Council House to every 6 to 7 other houses, and to every 4 inhabitants. One post-war Council House had been erected for every 64 inhabitants of the district.

8 Temporary Dwellings.

Details of the temporary dwellings existing in the district on December 31st, 1950, which are under the Council's control, are as follows:

Ashton Keynes (Cove House Camp)	7
Cricklade (Pauls Croft)	2
Cricklade (Blakehill)	150
Wootton Bassett (Manor Paddock)	11
Wootton Bassett (Manor Flats)	6

176

The temporary dwellings consist of ex-army huts at Ashton Keynes, Cricklade, Lydiard Park and Wootton Bassett (Manor Paddock). Those at Cricklade (Blakehill) and Lydiard Park have been converted to provide bedrooms, living rooms, kitchenettes, small bathrooms and internal w.c.'s. No conversion work has been carried out at any of the remaining huts, and these are being demolished as they become vacant.

Manor House, Wootton Bassett, was converted to six flats (Wootton Bassett Manor Flats) and these are re-let as the tenants are moved to Council Houses.

There were also 70 temporary dwellings at Lydiard Park, Lydiard Tregoze. These were huts converted and owned by Swindon Corporation.

No. of visits re temporary dwellings 21

9. Rural Housing Survey.

This Housing Survey has been proceeding throughout the year, detailed inspections and recordings having been carried out.

(a) Number of houses to be surveyed	3,160
(b) Number of houses inspected, measured, and recorded during the year	265
(c) Total number of houses inspected, measured and recorded to 31st December, 1950	2,017
(d) Total number of houses measured but not yet inspected (not included in (b) or (c) above).	321

Categorisation of houses inspected.

Category 1	341	(17%)
Category 2	462	(23%)
Category 3	790	(39%)
Category 4	204	(10%)
Category 5	220	(11%)

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.10. Nuisances.

No. of nuisances discovered	24
No. of nuisances abated	17
No. of inspections made for the purpose ...	74

11. Verminous Premises.

Four houses were found to be infested, three by fleas and one by bugs. The house infested by bugs had the heaviest infestation seen for a number of years, and necessitated two additional treatments at six-weekly intervals, so as to make sure that the vermin had been eradicated. The houses were treated with block disinfestators and by D.D.T., and a further inspection was made so as to make certain that the work had been successful.

No. of visits to verminous premises ...	10
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WATER SUPPLIES12. Sources.

Most of the water supplied throughout the district is obtained from a bore-hole situated at Ashton Keynes. This bore-hole has a mild steel lining 27 inches in diameter for a depth of 88 feet and a C.I. lining 18 inches in diameter for a depth of 173 feet, the annular space being filled with cement grout. The bore-hole is unlined for a further depth of 127 feet, its diameter being 15 inches. The total depth of the bore-hole is 300 feet.

Additional sources of supply are obtained from an adit driven into the chalk hills at Clyffe Pypard and from springs at Broad Town.

A small supply obtained from a well, supplies Thornhill, a part of the parish of Broad Town.

A small number of houses and farms in the parish of Clyffe Pypard are connected to a private water supply.

13. Storage

A storage capacity of 717,000 gallons of water is provided as follows:

500,000 gallon reservoir at Hook
 60,000 gallon reservoir at Cricklade
 35,000 gallon tanks at Clyffe Pypard.
 20,000 gallon elevated tank at Ashton Keynes
 50,000 gallon elevated tank at Wootton Bassett
 20,000 gallon tank at Purton (The Heading)
 20,000 gallon elevated tank at Purton (Pavenhill)
 12,000 gallon elevated tank at Bradenstoke

717,000 gallons

14. Distribution

The main reservoir situated at Hook is fed by a 10 inch rising main from the Ashton Keynes bore-hole. The Cricklade reservoir is supplied from the same source through a 3 inch main. The Ashton Keynes storage tank is also supplied from this source. Water is pumped to these reservoirs and tank. The Purton and Wootton Bassett storage tanks are fed by gravity from the Hook reservoir. This reservoir can also supply the Ashton Keynes and Clyffe Pypard tanks, but the latter is usually fed by gravity from the Clyffe Pypard heading. The elevated tank at Bradenstoke is fed by water pumped from a storage tank at Lyneham R.A.F. Station, this storage tank being supplied by gravity from Hook reservoir.

The whole of the district is supplied from these reservoirs and tanks through mains varying in size from 8 inches to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

15. 17 water samples were taken during the year from public supplies and 56 from private sources and submitted for analysis.

Results of Analyses.

Samples taken from <u>public</u> supplies at	Bacteriological		Chemical	
	Fit for drinking purposes	Unfit for drinking purposes	Fit for drinking purposes	Unfit for drinking purposes
Ashton Keynes	3	-	-	-
Broad Town	3	1	-	-
Broad Town (Thornhill)	5	1	-	-
Clyffe Pypard	4	-	-	-
	15	2	-	-

The 2 unfit samples were taken before chlorination. Samples of unchlorinated water were also taken from Ashton Keynes (2) and Clyffe Pypard (3).

Samples taken from private supplies in the Parish of	Bacteriological		Chemical	
	Fit for drinking purposes	Unfit for drinking purposes	Fit for drinking purposes	Unfit for drinking purposes
Ashton Keynes	1			
Lyneham	7	38		1
Lydiard Tregoze		1		
Lydiard Millicent		1		
Marston Meysey		6		
Purton	1			
	9	46	-	1

Water obtained from the Broad Town (Thornhill) supply is unsatisfactory, whilst the other Broad Town supply is "suspicious".

The water supplied from the Ashton Keynes borehole could not be bettered as regards purity.

All waters used for public supply are chlorinated. They have no plumbo-solvent action.

Samples of water were taken from all wells serving dwellinghouses at Bradenstoke, Lyneham and Marston Meysey. The owners were requested to connect their houses to the public water mains where the result of analysis of the water proved unsatisfactory.

16.

Houses and population
supplied from public water mains

PARISH	Water supplied direct to houses (not including temporary dwellings)		Water supplied by means of a standpipe (not including temporary dwellings)	
	No. of Houses	Estimated Population	No. of Houses	Estimated Population
Ashton Keynes	213	803		
Braydon	13	49		
Broad Town	102	384		
Clyffe Pypard	71	267		
Cricklade	396	1493		
Latton	54	204		
Leigh	84	317		
Lydiard Millicent	216	814		
Lydiard Tregoze	93	351		
Lyneham	161	607		
Marston Meysey	41	155		
Purton	707	2665		
Tockenham	37	139		
Wootton Bassett	969	3653	11	41
	3157	11901	11	41

17.

Houses and Population
supplied from private water mains.

PARISH	Water supplied direct to houses (not including temporary dwellings)		Water supplied by means of a stand-pipe (not including temporary dwellings)	
	No. of Houses	Estimated Population	No. of Houses	Estimated Population
Broad Town	11	41	-	-
Clyffe Pypard	28	106	-	-
	39	147	-	-

18.

Temporary Dwellings
and population supplied from
public water mains.

PARISH	Water supplied direct to temporary dwellings		Water supplied by means of standpipes on the sites	
	No. of temporary dwellings	Estimated Population	No. of temporary dwellings	Estimated population
Ashton Keynes			7	26
Cricklade	152	573		
Lydiard Park	70	264		
Wootton Bassett	6	22	11	41
	228	859	18	67

19. Totals, percentages, etc.Total No. of houses supplied from public water mains.

(i) Into or on to premises	...	...	...	3,157
(ii) By means of standpipes	...	...	...	11
				<u>3,168</u>

Estimated population supplied from public water mains
(including population of temporary dwellings).

(i) Into or on to premises	...	...	...	12,760
(ii) By means of standpipes	...	...	...	108
				<u>12,868</u>

Total No. of houses supplied from water
mains (public and private) ... 3,207

Total estimated population supplied from
water mains (public and private) 13,015

Percentage of houses supplied from public
water mains ... 85.23

Percentage of houses supplied from private
water mains ... 1.05

Percentage of houses supplied from water mains 86.28

Percentage of estimated population supplied
from public water mains ... 86.19

Percentage of estimated population supplied
from private water mains ... 0.98

Percentage of estimated population supplied
from water mains ... 87.17

Population of the District as per Registrar
General's figures ... 14,930

No. of visits re water supplies:

Public supplies	...	...	...	21
Private supplies	...	...	...	85

No. of houses connected to public water mains
during the year -

As the result of informal notices	31
Other than action by the Local Authority	82

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1933 and 1944.20 Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

October, 1949, saw the end of the Department's responsibility for wholesale milk producers, producer-retailers of milk and plants dealing with the pasteurisation of milk. However, the above Regulations made the local Sanitary Authority still responsible for the surveillance and registration of milk distributors (other than producer-retailers) and for milk distributing dairies (other than dairies on dairy farms)

No. of Milk Distributors on the Register at 31st December, 1950	...	...	...	11
No. of Distributors Dairies on the Register at 31st December, 1950.	...	...	...	8
No. of inspections to Dairies during the year	12			
21. <u>Milk (Special Designation)(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.</u>				
No. of Dealers Licences issued authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested"	...	...	...	7
No. of supplementary licences issued authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested"	...	...	...	2
22. <u>Milk (Special Designation)(Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949.</u>				

No. of supplementary licences issued author- ising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised"	...	...	...	2
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23. Meat.

All animals are slaughtered for human consumption in a centralised slaughterhouse which is under the control of the Ministry of Food.

There was an increased number of animals killed compared with the number slaughtered in 1949.

The increase in the number of animals affected with disease was very slight, but there was a 5% increase in the amount of meat condemned for Tuberculosis, with a corresponding decrease in the amount affected with other diseases. The percentage of calves affected with Tuberculosis was slightly lower.

Whenever the necessary details are available, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Veterinary Surgeon is notified of cases of congenital Tuberculosis. If the dam can be traced, he makes an examination, and excellent results have been obtained as the result of this liaison.

No. of visits to and inspections made at the slaughterhouse	...	...	...	262
--	-----	-----	-----	-----

No. of visits to and inspections made at shops and other premises	...	...	...	12
--	-----	-----	-----	----

Animals killed and carcasses examined

	Cattle	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
No. of animals killed	1	21,397	35	50	21,483
No. of carcasses examined	1	21,397	35	50	21,483

99.6% of the animals slaughtered were calves.

Condemned meat.

	Cattle	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
<u>Condemned for Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole Carcasses	-	19	2	-	21
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	52	-	-	52
Number of animals affected with Tuberculosis	-	71	2	-	73
Percentage of the Number inspected which were affected with Tuberculosis.	-	0.33	0.009	-	0.34
<u>Condemned for diseases other than Tuberculosis.</u>					
Whole carcasses	-	29	2	-	31
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	1103	17	5	1125
No. of animals affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	-	1132	19	5	1156
Percentage of the No. inspected which were affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	-	5.27	0.09	0.02	5.38
<u>Condemned for all diseases.</u>					
Whole carcasses	-	48	4	-	52
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	1155	17	5	1177
Number of animals affected with disease	-	1203	21	5	1229
Percentage of the No. inspected which were affected with disease	-	5.60	0.10	0.02	5.72

Details and weights of condemned meat

	Tons cwts. qrs. lbs.			
Beef (condemned in shops)		1	3	24
Veal	1	2	1	5
Pork and Bacon ...		3	2	6
Mutton and Lamb ...				27
Offal		18	3	3
		2	6	3
				9
	tons.cwts.qrs.lbs.	Percentage of the total of condemned meat		
Condemned for Tuberculosis	13	1	18	28.64
Condemned for diseases other than Tuberculosis	1	13	1	19
		2	6	3
				9

24. Tuberculosis in Calves.

Year	No. of calves killed	No. of Tubercular Calves	Percentage of calves affec- ted with Tuberculosis
1940	14,095	102	0.72
1941	13,588	116	0.85
1942	15,130	104	0.68
1943	15,293	90	0.59
1944	16,702	82	0.49
1945	16,985	101	0.60
1946	20,231	95	0.47
1947	22,002	86	0.39
1948	20,184	91	0.45
1949	19,313	68	0.35
1950	21,397	71	0.33

Out of 19 calves condemned for Tuberculosis, it was only possible to furnish identification details to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Veterinary Surgeon in respect of 12 of them, owing to the labels having become detached from the calves. It would be a great advantage if some foolproof method could be devised whereby calves could be traced back to their dams.

25 Casualty Killing.

The number of animals taken to the slaughterhouse as casualties was higher than ever, and amounted to 0.78% of the total number killed.

	<u>No.killed</u>
Cattle	1
Calves	124
Pigs	35
Sheep	7

167

26. Slaughter of Animals Act.

Number of licenced slaughtermen in the district 19

27. Other Foods.

There was a great decrease in the amount of other food condemned during the year as unfit for human consumption. The following are details of the condemnations:

		<u>Tins</u>
Corned Beef	...	10
Veal Loaf	...	1
Salmon	...	1
Peas	...	4
Beans	...	1
Tomatoes	...	2
Vegetables	...	1
Pears	...	1
Plums	...	1
Evaporated Milk	...	4

26

28. Ice Cream

There were only 3 premises on which ice cream was made, but there were 15 premises registered for the sale of ice cream.

Samples of ice cream were taken throughout the year, 16 of ice cream manufactured in the district and 3 of ice cream sold in the district but made outside the area. Besides the usual tests for grading purposes, an analysis of the fat content was carried out. The percentage of fat ranged from 12.61 to 3.27, and I am pleased to report that every sample was placed in Grade 1.

29. Food Premises.

A salient feature of the work of the year was the steady improvement in the facilities provided at food premises after requests by this Department under the provisions of Section 13 of The Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and also later in the year under the Model Food Bye-Laws made under Section 15 of the same Act. The Food Bye-Laws came into force in September of the year, and all premises affected were visited, a copy of the new Bye-Laws was presented and the proprietor's signature was obtained for the same.

Normally, tabulated lists are uninteresting, but it is felt that the following table will be useful to show the types of premises that will need surveillance under the new Bye-Laws:

<u>Type of Premise</u>	<u>Number in Area</u>
Food Preparing Premises	39
Grocers and Bakers	57
Greengrocer	1
Butchers	21
Confectioners	4
Cafes	4
Fried Fish Shops	4
Licenced Houses	42

172

In May, assistance was given to the Medical Officer of Health in the organisation of two film shows to food-handling workers, on the subject of safe food. The

The official films "Another case of Food Poisoning" and "Fly about the House" were shown to workers at Wootton Bassett and Latton, with the helpful co-operation of the Managers of the United Dairies Factory, Wootton Bassett, and the C.W.S. Factory, Latton. The attendance by workers from these two Factories was good, but the response from the workers in retail premises in the area, all of whom had been circularised, was very bad.

Good liaison is maintained with the local Food Office on the subject of Catering Licences, in that no Catering Licence is issued until the applicant can produce a certificate of suitability of premises from the Local Sanitary Authority. Work, comprising the provision of hot water, suitable wash-ups, adequate drainage and suitable food stores, were requested at four Cafes, two food-preparing premises and three shops, and the requirements at each separate premise were carried out at all but two of the premises by the end of the year.

30. Licensed Houses.

Catering Licences were applied for by 13 Licensed Houses, and in all cases improvements were required, and in 11 cases the work was completed in the year. In many cases the provision of facilities for catering were not the only matters at these premises which needed attention, and Bars without hot water, unsatisfactory drainage, insufficient sanitary accommodation and absence of proper wash-ups were defects discovered at these Houses at the time of inspection. Improvements covering all or some of these points were carried out at 6 houses during the year. Inspections under the Food and Drugs Acts and By-Laws will reveal more of these houses where necessary improvements are required, but the licensing ceiling fixed by the Ministry of Works makes it imperative that the inspections covering this work must be carefully staggered, for the owners of Licensed Premises are alive to modern requirements, and in most cases are only too willing to carry out works which, if all flushed into a short period of all-out activity on this subject by this Department, would create a ludicrous situation, both for the departments of these companies and the local Sanitary Authority. The fact that approximately 15% of the premises have been attended to on some or all of these points, and that quite a number of the remainder are satisfactory, proves that the next three or four years should show an amazing advance in the modernisation of sanitary and cleansing facilities at these premises.

31. Registration of Premises (Section 14)

Premises on which ice cream is manufactured, stored or sold, and on which is carried out the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale, including the preparation of meat or fish by the process of cooking, must be registered under The Food and Drugs Act. The number of these premises increased by 6 during the year.

Purposes for which premises were registered.	No.
Ice cream manufacture and sale	3
Ice cream storage and sale	15
Sausage manufacture	4
Sausage and pickled meat manufacture ...	2
Fish frying	4
	28

32. Food Poisoning.

The Department was concerned with two cases of suspected food poisoning during the year, in which parties from this district were affected by food consumed outside the district.

In the first case, 29 persons visited a seaside resort on a trip and in the following early hours on return, 5 men and 6 women suffered with sickness and/or diarrhoea. Details of the trip, and as far as could be ascertained, the addresses of the places where the food and drink were taken, were obtained. There was only one meal which was partaken by all the persons. The Sanitary Inspector of the District in which this meal was consumed was contacted and a full report of the investigations passed to him. Faecal specimens were obtained from the affected persons and transmitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Swindon. The illness was not serious, and only one man had to stay away from work.

In the second case, a man and his wife on a visit to another district, consumed cakes at a cafe and brought more home with them. Sickness and diarrhoea were again the symptoms, and samples of the food and excreta were taken to the laboratory as above. The Sanitary Inspector was informed at the other end, and he was successful in tracing the trouble to a girl who delivered the pastries having a septic finger.

One case of Paratyphoid was investigated in the district, involving a child of a family of four. These investigations failed to isolate the cause of the trouble, but check specimens were taken and advice given as to the necessary precautions to be taken. The trouble did not spread to the rest of the family or elsewhere.

No. of visits re food poisoning ... 8

33.

KNACKERS YARDS

There is only one Knacker's Yard operating in the district, and it has given no cause for complaint.

34.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.Part I of the Act.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

- (i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities:

No. on Register	...	...	25
No. of inspections	...	...	7
No. of written notices	...	...	2
No. of occupiers prosecuted	...	...	-

- (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority:

No. on Register	...	...	49
No. of inspections	...	...	10
No. of written notices	...	...	2
No. of prosecutions	...	...	-
Total No. on Register	...	...	74
Total No. of inspections...	...	...	17
Total No. of written notices	...	...	2

Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Sanitary conveniences -

Insufficient	found	1
	remedied	1
Unsuitable or defective	found	1
	remedied	-

Part VIII of the Act.Outwork.

Nature of work - making wearing apparel.

No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 111(i)(c)	2
--	---

There was an increase of 8 in the number of premises registered under the Factories Act. Details of the Factories operating in the District are -

Aircraft maintenance shops...	2
Bakehouses ...	13
Builders and Carpenters ...	12
Blacksmith's shops ...	4
Brickworks ...	1
Condensed milk manufactory ...	1
Dried milk manufactory ...	1
Dental manufactory ...	1
Egg Grading Depots ...	2
Engineers ...	5
Gas Works ...	3
Glove Works ...	2
Ice Cream Factory ...	1
Joinery Works ...	1
Laundries ...	1
Motor and cycle repair shops ...	17
Printers ...	1
Rope Works ...	1
Saw Mills ...	3
Waterworks ...	2

35.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES74

No. of infectious cases removed to Isolation Hospital ...	2
No. of rooms disinfected ...	3
No. of visits made in connection with infectious disease ...	67

The usual enquiries were made in every case of Infectious Disease reported and arrangements made to switch contacts engaged in food trades from handling food or alternatively in the case of milk to make arrangements for the supply in question to be pasteurised. Excellent co-operation is obtained from the Managers of the two large milk Factories and any Farmers affected by cases amongst their workers or families. One child was discharged from Isolation Hospital as a chronic Dysentery patient.

Unfortunately, the house is not in a parish which has been sewered, and greater precautions had to be taken. Instructions as to procedure were given to the Mother, but in spite of this, another child of this family was admitted to Hospital with the disease. Stool specimens were taken from the family and transmitted to the Public Health Laboratory until the trouble was abated.

36.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

There was a slight increase in the number of applications received to erect, station and use movable dwellings in the year. Four applications were refused on the grounds of unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation and water supply, but the dwellings were removed without application to the Court being necessary.

Six modern type caravans, one converted public service vehicle and one movable hutment were licenced during the year after the provision of suitable sanitary accommodation and water supply. One licenced caravan was re-licenced during the year after removal to a more suitable site, following a complaint by the local Parish Council on its original siting. It should be noted that all these dwellings were licenced without prejudice to any action which may be taken under the Town and Country Planning Act, and words to this effect were typed on every licence.

Gypsies caused little trouble during the year, two families only being moved on by informal action. Tentative proposals were made by one Farmer, and a firm of caravan dealers for a caravan site licence. Water was available to the site, but provision of adequate drainage was difficult, and on being informed that part of the site was subject to winter flooding, they decided to drop the matter. However, this case emphasised the fact that in these days, with the difficult housing situation and a small percentage of moving population around aerodromes and public works schemes, the provision of a properly controlled site for approved caravans would do much to relieve the problem of workers on the move. These have little or no chance of obtaining family accommodation or a house for the short periods they may be working in or around this district.

37.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

There were complaints at one period of the year about the emission of smoke and grit from a Milk Factory. This occurred when there was an increase in the amount of milk being handled by the Factory and the boilers were working to full capacity. The Manager of the Factory, when approached on the matter, stated that the quality of the coal was so poor that it contributed to the trouble.

38.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Sewers serve the more thickly populated parts of the parishes of Cricklade, Purton and Wootton Bassett. The sewage at Cricklade is treated by sedimentation tanks and then by broad irrigation. At Purton and Wootton Bassett Sewage Works the sewage is treated by passing it through sedimentation tanks, filter beds and humus tanks, the effluents passing to streams.

New Council House sites at Ashton Keynes, Broad Town, Leigh, Lydiard Millicent, Lydiard Tregoze, and Marston Meysey are sewered to small sewage installations.

No. of houses served by w.c.'s and draining to cesspits		481
No. of houses served by pail closets and draining to cesspits		466
Total number of houses draining to cesspits		947
Total number of houses draining to small sewage installations		60
Total number of houses connected to sewers		1612
Percentage of houses connected to sewers		43.37
Percentage of houses served by water closets and draining to cesspits		12.94
Percentage of houses drained to cesspits but having pail closets		12.54
Percentage of houses drained to cesspits		25.48
Percentage of houses drained to small sewage installations		1.61
Percentage of houses drained to sewers, small sewage installations and cesspits		70.46

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

39.

A weekly collection of house refuse is made in the more thickly populated parts of the parishes of Ashton Keynes, Cricklade, Purton and Wootton Bassett. Refuse, other than ashes, is collected monthly from dwellings in the remainder of the district.

Labour difficulties were experienced throughout the year. At no time was there a full complement of scavengers, and at times it was exceedingly difficult to carry on. For a considerable period of the year there was only 50% of the normal number of men available.

A new 10 cub.yd. "Dennis" refuse lorry was put on the road on January 2nd, in place of a 7 cub.yd. lorry which was worn out. There was a resulting increase in the miles per gallon of petrol, but owing to increased depreciation the running cost of the refuse lorry was higher.

The disposal of refuse is by tipping, tips being situated at Cricklade (Broad Leaze Old Canal) and at Wootton Bassett (land at Sewage Works). Unfortunately, soil for tip covering was not available.

The tips are regularly rat-baited, and there are comparatively few rats. After refuse has been tipped it is sprayed with a "tip dressing" which deters the infestation of the tips by flies and other insects.

The mileage covered by the refuse lorry was 7,624.

No. of visits re public cleansing ... 89

40.

SALVAGE

Owing to the slump in the waste paper market there were no salvage collections in 1950.

After some difficulty the paper in stock was sold during the year, but the price received was very low.

The details of the waste materials salvaged and sold in 1950 are as follows: (There was a stock of materials on hand from 1949)

	Salvaged			Sold			Receipts from sales		
	T.	c.	q.	T.	c.	q.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper				16.	16.	3	40.	1.	3
Scrap Iron	5.	7.	2	5.	17.	2	13.	8.	10
Non-ferrous metals		2.	1		3.	2	6.	3.	7
Textiles	11.		1	1.	3.	1	12.	19.	9
	6.	1.	0	24.	1.	0	72.	13.	5

No. of visits re salvage ... 13

41. Refuse and salvage - collection and disposal costs. Financial year ended 31st March, 1951.

Cost of refuse collection and disposal receipts £1,521. 4. 9

Receipts - refuse and salvage 137. 19. 3

Cost of refuse collection and disposal to General Rate Fund	£1,383. 5. 6
Net cost of refuse collection and disposal per habitable house (including temporary dwellings)	6/11.77d
Net cost of refuse collection and disposal per head of population	1/10.24
Running cost of refuse lorry per mile	10.726d
Miles per gallon	7.07d

42.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT
(INFESTATION ORDER)
THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS
ACT, 1949.

The Rodent Operator appointed in October, 1949, has completed his first full year's work on the district. The systematic search and baiting for rats has continued, and 7 parishes in the north of the district have been surveyed and baiting by block control and single operations carried out. At the same time complaints from any part of the district have been dealt with promptly and also regular baiting has been carried out on the Council's refuse tips, sewage works and sewers. The stipulated Ministry method of four prebaiting days, one poisoning day and one pick up day was carried out in the maximum number of cases. Normally, with the poisons used the majority of dead bodies are below ground. It is not the practice in this district to dig for bodies, but it is interesting to note that 244 bodies were picked up during the year on the surface following poisoning, which gives some small idea of the success of operations.

The treatment is given at premises other than business premises. Business premises are charged cost of materials and labour, plus 10% administration charges, plus travelling expenses.

No. of treatments at sewage works, refuse tips and sewers	11
No. of private houses poison-baited	131
No. of private houses prebaited but not poison baited	30
No. of business premises poison-baited	19
No. of visits (search and baiting)	3137

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, came into operation on March 31st of the year, which increased the responsibility of the Local Authority to the extent of being the Statutory Authority for the enforcement of rats and mice destruction on all civil lands. The Agricultural Committee of the County Council still maintain a pests department prepared to make contracts with agriculturalists for the control of pests, but the Local Authority

are responsible for search on farms and for enforcement where satisfactory arrangements are not made with the County Council, private contractors or by the farm staffs themselves.

43.

BUILDING LICENCING

The Department is responsible only for dealing with applications for licences for works of repair to private houses where plans are not required, and the number of repair licences over £100 in this field of activity is very low.

No. of Building Licences issued	4
Estimated amount of licenced work	£744. 17. 8d
Number of visits made	8

44.

OTHER MATTERS

Letters still arrive at the Office requesting a visit from the Sanitary Inspector without mentioning the subject matter of the subject to be discussed. In many cases the complaint or information required is not the concern of the Department, but one on which useful advice can be given on matters concerning County Council or central Government Departments. We are only too happy to advise if we can, but mention of the subject matter at the time of writing would save a good deal of unnecessary journeys and time.

No. of such visits	64
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45.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

The above Act makes it the duty of the Local Authority to make arrangements for burial or cremation of persons dying in the area under its control, who have no relatives and where there is no-one who will undertake burial. In October of the year, a northern Irish labourer died in these circumstances. Instructions were given to an Undertaker to carry out the burial, and a death grant claim under the Act was made.

TABULAR SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS
MADE DURING THE YEAR 1950.

Water Supply	106
Drainage	43
Stables and Piggeries	3
Fried Fish Shops	2
Tents, Vans and Sheds	36
Factories	17
Bakehouses	7
Refuse Collection and Disposal	89
Salvage	13
Damage by Pests Act	3,137
Smoke Abatement	1
Nuisances	74
Temporary Dwellings	21
Civil Building	8
Housing (Inspection and repairs, etc.)	246
Verminous Premises	9
Rural Housing Survey	268
Housing - Council House applications, inquiries and inspections	377
Schools	7
Infectious Diseases	67
Meat Inspection:	
Slaughterhouse	262
Other premises	12
Confectioners	4
Butchers	12
Grocers	50
Greengrocer	1
Cowsheds	2
Dairies	12
Ice cream premises and sampling	33
Food preparing premises	39

C/Fwd:

4,958

Licenced Premises	42
Cafes	4
Other food premises	2
Petroleum Acts	20
Visits re food poisoning	8
Miscellaneous visits	64
B/Fwd:	4,958
	<u>5,098</u>

